

CAPSULE SUMMARY
CT-207
Grahame Farm
6690 Briscoe Turn Road
Owings, Calvert County
Circa 1890
Private

Throughout most of its history until the second half of the 20th century, Calvert County was a highly rural, agricultural county engaged primarily in tobacco cultivation and characterized by an isolated, highly dispersed population. During the 1890s, Calvert County more than doubled its tobacco production and had risen to the third largest tobacco producing county in the state. Accordingly, there was a county-wide increase in the construction of tobacco barns and associated domestic farmhouses during this period. The farmstead at 6690 Briscoe Turn Road was one such property, with the historic dwelling serving as the architectural and domestic focal point. The dwelling, icehouse, and well reflect the domestic functions of the farmstead, while the corncrib, small barn/stable, tobacco barns and agricultural fields represent the working portion. Together, the current 128 acre-parcel and associated buildings are exemplary of a late-19th-century Calvert County tobacco farmstead.

Located amidst agricultural fields in a rural area in Calvert County, Maryland, the circa 1890 dwelling at 6690 Briscoe Turn Road is a wood-frame building constructed in three phases and exhibiting late-Victorian-era decorative elements. The front, or south, portion of the building dates to circa 1890 and is two stories in height, clad in lapped weatherboard with wood fishscale shingles in the gable ends, and a cross-gable roof sheathed in pressed metal shingles. The three-bay symmetrical façade is defined by 6/6 wood-sash windows and a one-story, full-width, three-bay front porch with turned wood posts and decorative sawn brackets. The house was once the primary residence for the surrounding farm and has several significant associated buildings, including an icehouse and tobacco barns.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-207

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Grahame Farm

other

2. Location

street and number 6690 Briscoe Turn Road not for publication

city, town Owings vicinity

county Calvert

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name M. Gordon Grahame, Jr. and Martha W. Grahame

street and number 6690 Briscoe Turn Road telephone Unknown

city, town Owings state MD zip code 20736

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Calvert County Courthouse tax map and parcel: 10:31

city, town Pr. Frederick liber JLB45 folio 120

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
- ☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- ☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
- ☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report
- ☐ Other

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	6 1
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	1
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	7
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			1

7. Description

Inventory No. CT-207

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Located amidst agricultural fields in a rural area in Calvert County, Maryland, the circa 1890 dwelling at 6690 Briscoe Turn Road is a two-story, wood-frame building constructed in three phases and exhibiting late-Victorian-era decorative elements. The house was once the primary residence for the surrounding tobacco farm and has several significant associated buildings, including an icehouse and tobacco barns.

SETTING. The historic house is located west of Southern Maryland Boulevard (Route 4) at 6690 Briscoe Turn Road, in the Chaneyville vicinity. It sits on a sloping lot on the northwest side of Briscoe Turn Road, sitting back from the road but visible from it. The house is accessed by a dirt and gravel drive, sporadically lined with mature cedar trees, which approached the dwelling from the southeast. The land surrounding the house is currently cleared for cattle grazing, and two small livestock watering ponds are located in front of the house. The fields are defined by post-and-wire fences that appear to date to the first half of the 20th century, and historic hedge rows and tree lines. Large mature trees are clustered to the immediate east and south of the house.

PRIMARY RESOURCE. The wood-frame dwelling is two stories in height and consists of three principal sections representing at least two independent building campaigns. The front, or south, portion of the building dates to circa 1890 and includes the current primary façade. It is two stories in height, clad in lapped weatherboard with wood fishscale shingles in the gable ends, and a cross-gable roof sheathed in pressed metal shingles. This portion of the house has concrete block pier foundations which have almost certainly replaced earlier brick piers. The three-bay symmetrical façade is defined by a one-story, full-width, three-bay front porch on modern concrete-block piers, with a half-hip roof, turned wood posts and decorative sawn brackets. This porch, partially collapsed at the west end, shows evidence of prior screening. Windows on this portion of the building are 6/6, with thin wood surrounds featuring a small bead, and thick wood sills. The entry, located in the west bay of the façade, has the same thin wood surround. This portion of the house featured a single interior-end square brick chimney with a corbeled cap on the east gable and wood box cornices. The roof of the west gable end has partially collapsed.

The middle portion of the building, or ell, extends from the northwest elevation. This two-story, wood-frame portion rests on a solid brick-stretcher foundation and has a shallow-pitched gable roof. Also clad in lapped weatherboard, the ell is clearly distinguished from the front portion of the house by a vertical beaded in-board which disguises a seam on the east elevation. The weatherboard of the ell is newer and slightly wider than that on the front portion. The ell also exhibits 6/6 wood-sash windows, as well as a substantial, rectangular, brick chimney on the north end. The chimney is flush with the north exterior wall of the ell which appears to have been built onto the chimney as suggested by the exposed north side of the chimney and vertical in-boards disguising the seams between the edge of the chimney and the adjacent weatherboard. Discoloration and ghost lines visible in the north end of the exposed chimney suggest that at least two different gable roofs have abutted the chimney at various periods. An earlier survey conducted on the house proposes that the ell predates the front portion of the dwelling, likely due to the brickwork in the foundation and north chimney which suggest an earlier period of construction. However, in a brief interview conducted on site, a Grahame family descendant revealed that he had been told of an older house on the site dating to the mid-19th century which is said to have burned, and that the current ell incorporates the brickwork from this older dwelling.

The third and newest portion of the house is now in ruins. Documentary photographs indicate that it was a one-story, wood-frame, side-gable addition to the north elevation with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The extant modern solid concrete-block foundation in conjunction with other physical characteristics suggest a date of construction between 1910 and 1940.

SECONDARY RESOURCES. Located directly north of the house is a small, one-story wood-frame icehouse with a square footprint. The building, which appears to be roughly contemporary with the front portion of the house, is clad in German weatherboard and has a pyramidal roof sheathed in v-crimp metal sheets. The icehouse features a hinged door on the south elevation, single window openings on the side elevations blocked with plywood, and wood cornerboards. To the east of the house

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-207

Name Grahame Farm
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

is a well with a square concrete top that appears to date to the second quarter of the 20th century. The dirt and gravel drive that leads to the house continued beyond the house to two additional historic outbuildings located a short distance north of the house and icehouse on the other side of a fence. On the south side of the drive is a one-story, wood-frame corncrib dating to the early 20th century. The corncrib is clad in vertical flush wood boards and has a gable roof sheathed in v-crimp metal. The building features exposed cut rafters. On the north side of the drive is another agricultural outbuilding which appears to be a small barn or stable dating to the early 20th century. It is also a one-story, wood-frame building clad in vertical flush wood boards and a gable roof sheathed in v-crimp metal. The small barn or stable features a wood box cornice and exposed cut rafters.

Where the dirt and gravel drive to the dwelling meets Briscoe Turn Road is a wood-frame tobacco barn, circa 1930, clad in vertical flush wood boards. It has a gable roof sheathed in v-crimp metal, exposed rafters, and wood stays to hold the air doors for curing in place. There is another large barn in distant fields to the northwest of the house, although it is unclear as to whether or not this barn is associated with the Grahame property.

In 1971, the Grahame family constructed a new two-story brick-faced house on the property which now serves as the primary dwelling for the farm. This house is located to the north of the historic dwelling on a steep incline and is immediately surrounded by a grassy yard.

8. Significance

Inventory No. CT-207

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates c1890

Architect/Builder Unknown

Construction dates c1890

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

The historic dwelling and the associated outbuildings, barns, and agricultural fields at 6690 Briscoe Turn Road are significant as a farmstead representative of the agricultural lifestyle of Calvert County residents in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The dwelling, once the primary residence on the farm, is exemplary of late-19th-century farmhouses in Calvert County in its two-story cross-gable form and full-width front porch, as well in its use of late-Victorian-era decorative details such as the turned porch posts and wood fishscale shingles. The associated agricultural buildings on the site, including a corn crib, stable, and several tobacco barns, are exemplary of agricultural practices during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Together these buildings and the associated fields provide an excellent and intact agricultural landscape.

Throughout most of its history until the second half of the 20th century, Calvert County was a highly rural, agricultural county engaged primarily in tobacco cultivation and characterized by an isolated, highly dispersed population. At the time of the 1890 federal census, Calvert County was the smallest county in the state of Maryland both in land area and population, but fifth in annual tobacco production behind a number of significantly larger, wealthier and more populous counties. Just ten years later in 1900, Calvert County had more than doubled its tobacco production and had risen to the third largest tobacco producing county in the state behind nearby Charles and Prince George's Counties.

Accordingly, there was a county-wide increase in the construction of tobacco barns and associated domestic farmhouses during this period. Dwellings built during this period were largely two-story, wood-frame buildings three or five bays in width, with a center hall or side hall plan. Most had a side-gable roof, or a cross-gable roof with a central front gable, a one-story full-width or wrap-around front porch with turned posts, and a two-story rear ell. Stylistically, they featured such late-Victorian-era or Queen Anne stylistic elements as lancet or round-arched windows, fishscale shingles in the gable ends, and sawn brackets. These elements are particularly common in houses built during the late 19th century. By the first decade of the 20th century, houses exhibit less of these flamboyant decorative elements and favor a more simplified architectural expression. Interiors were heated by wood-burning stoves vented through narrow, square, brick chimneys.

During this period there were over 1,000 farms in Calvert County primarily engaged in tobacco cultivation, with an average size of approximately 125 acres. The farmstead at 6690 Briscoe Turn Road was one such property, with the historic dwelling serving as the architectural and domestic focal point. Constructed circa 1890, the house adopts the standard farmhouse form but exhibits flamboyant decorative elements of the late Victorian era. The dwelling, icehouse, and well reflect the domestic functions of the farmstead, and the corncrib, small barn/stable, tobacco barns and cultivated fields represent the agricultural aspect of a working farm. Together, the current 128 acre-parcel and associated buildings are exemplary of a late-19th-century Calvert County tobacco farmstead.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. - CT-207

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 128.26

Acreage of historical setting Unknown

Quadrangle name Lower Marlboro

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The historic house is located at 6690 Briscoe Turn Road in Owings, Calvert County, Maryland. It has historically been associated with Tax Map 10, Parcel 31 since its construction in the late 19th century. The current deed to the property is found in the land records of Calvert County in the Calvert County Courthouse in Prince Frederick: Deed Book JLB 45, Folio 120.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carrie E. Albee, Architectural Historian

organization EHT Traceries, Inc.

date 1/21/03

street and number 1121 5th Street, NW

telephone 202-393-1199

city or town Washington

state DC zip code 20001

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-207

Name Grahame Farm

Continuation Sheet

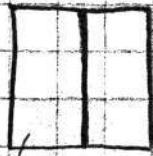
Number 9 Page 1

Grahm Farm, CT-207, Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form for State Historic Sites Survey, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD.

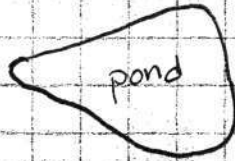
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United States Federal Census, 1890, 1900.

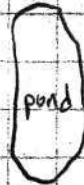
RESOURCE SKETCH MAP
CT-207
GRAHAMME HOUSE
OWINGS
CALVERT COUNTY



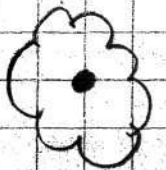
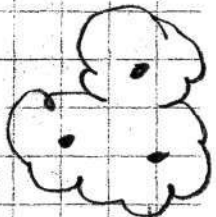
tobacco barn



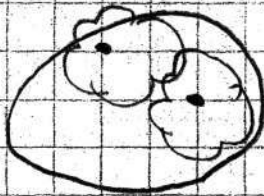
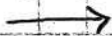
pond



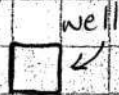
pond



wd post &
wire fence



dirt

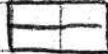


well

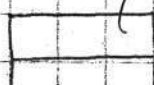
icehouse



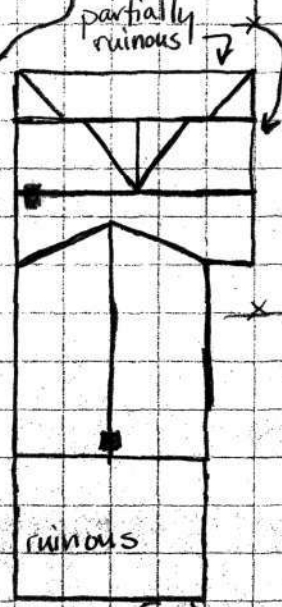
corn crib



small barn



tobo
barn

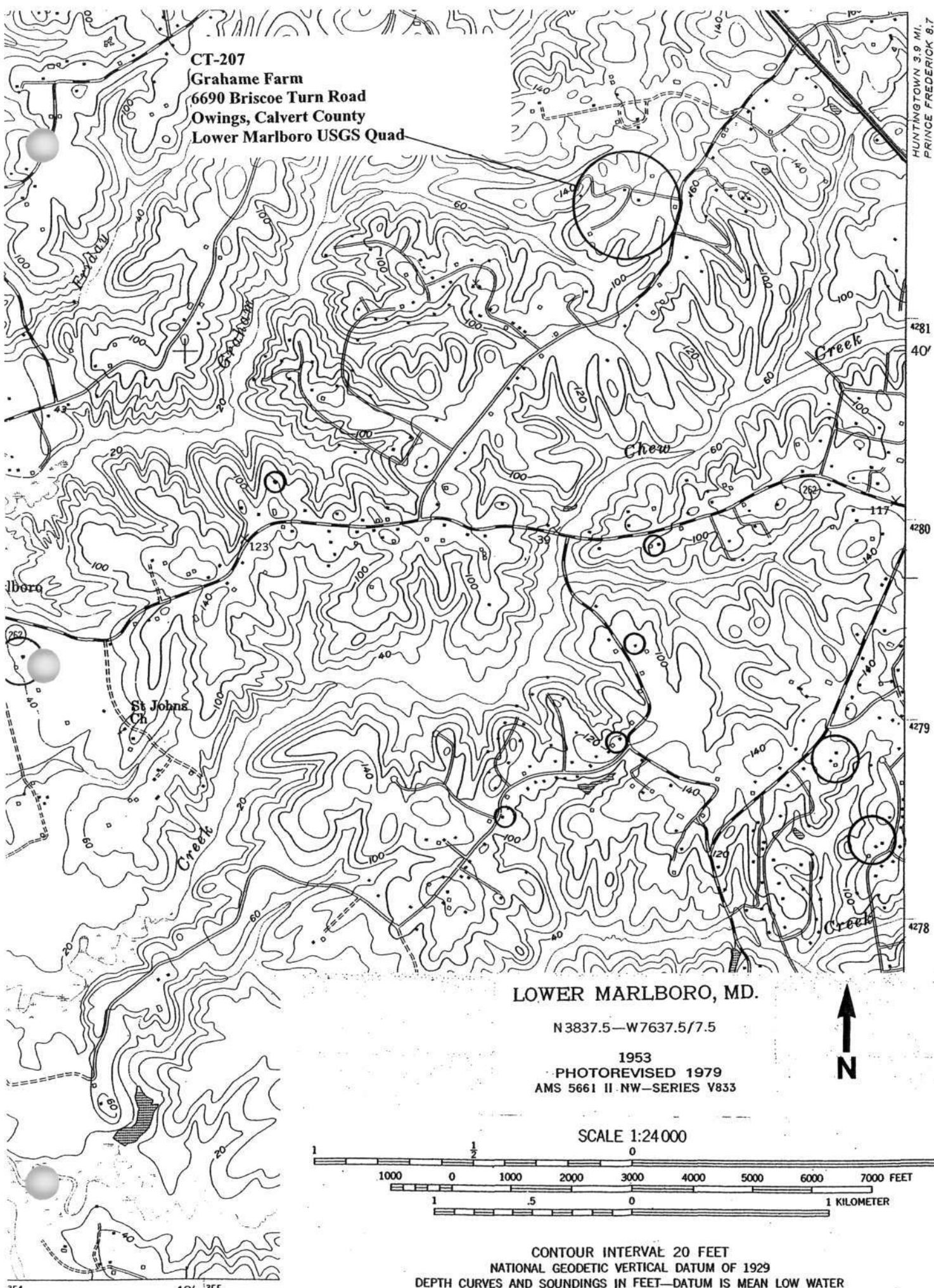


partially
ruinous

ruinous

CT-207
Grahame Farm
6690 Briscoe Turn Road
Owings, Calvert County
Lower Marlboro USGS Quad

HUNTINGTOWN 3.9 MI.
PRINCE FREDERICK 8.7

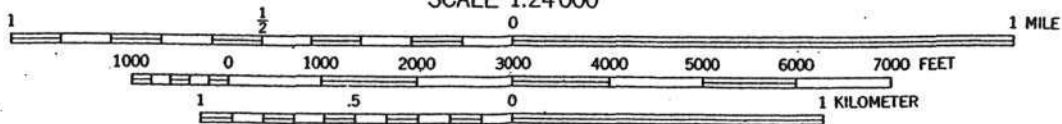


LOWER MARLBORO, MD.

N 3837.5—W 7637.5/7.5

1953
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 5661 II NW—SERIES V833

SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER



CT-207
GRAHAME HOUSE
6690 Briscoe Turn Rd.

Calvert County, MD
Traceries,

1/2003

MD SHPO

House, View looking west from drive

1 of 7



CT- 207

GRAHAME HOUSE

6690 Briscoe Turn Rd.

Calvert County, MD

Traceries

1/2003

MD SHPO

House, NW corner

2 of 7



CT-207

GRAHAME HOUSE

6690 Briscoe Turn Rd.

Calvert County, MD

Traceries

1/2003

MD SHPO

House, West Corner

3087



CT-207

GRAHAME HOUSE

6690 Briscoe Turn Rd.

Calvert County, MD

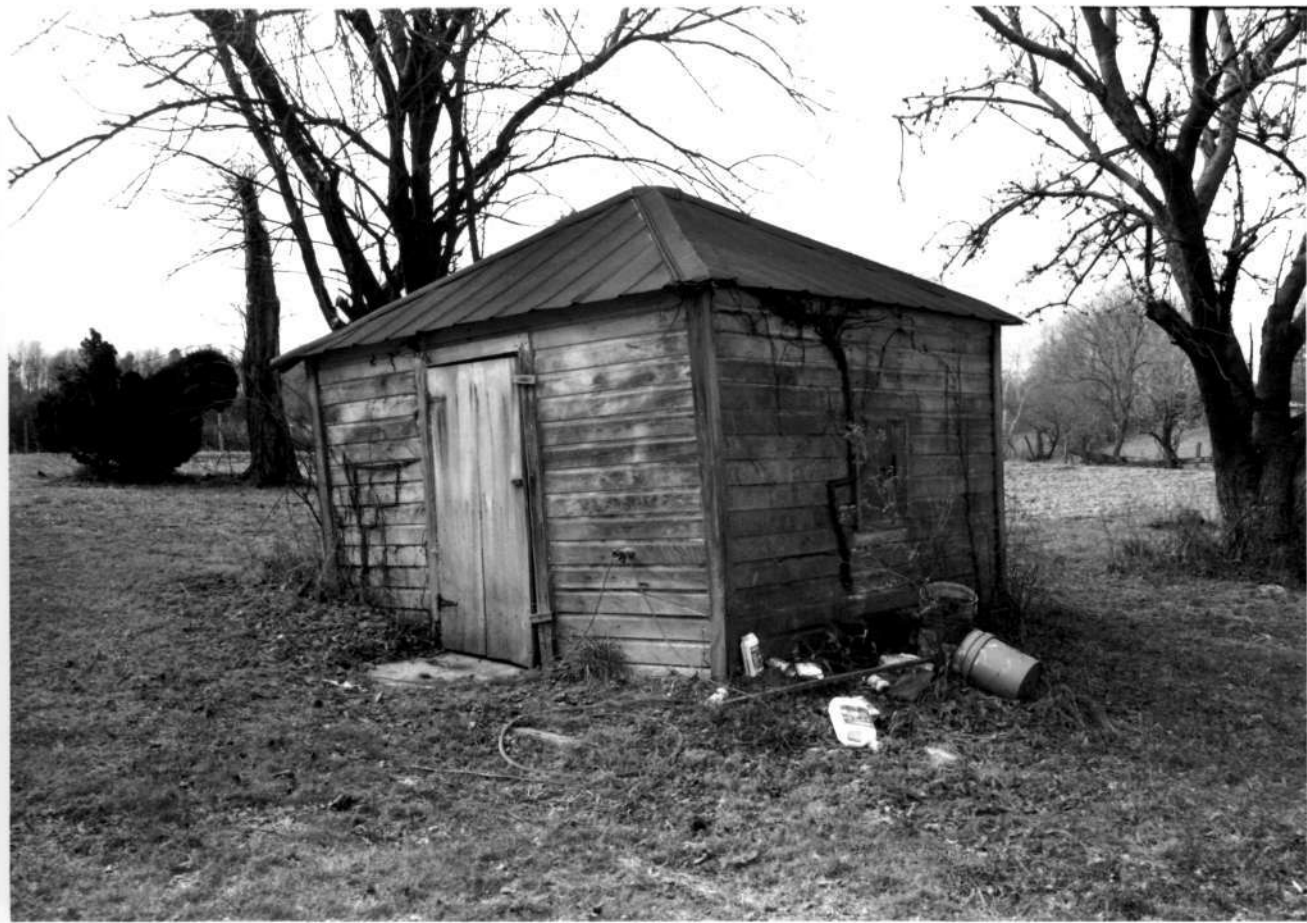
Traceries

'12003

MD SHPO

Tobacco barn, looking northwest

4087



CT-207

GRAHAME HOUSE

6690 Briscoe Turn Rd

Calvert County, MD

Traceries

1/2003

MD SHPO

Icehouse, East Corner

5067



CT-207

GRAHAME HOUSE

6690 Briscoe Turn Rd

calvert county, MD

Traceries

1/2003

MD SHPO

Barns, looking Northwest

6067



CT-207

GRAHAME HOUSE

6690 Briscoe Turn Rd.

Calvert County, MD

Traceries

1/2003

MD SHPO

Tobacco Barn, North corner

7007

CAPSULE SUMMARY

CT-207

Springfield

6690 Briscoe Turn Road

Owings, Calvert County

Circa 1875

Private

Springfield is significant as an intact agricultural property representing the cultivation of tobacco and associated lifestyle of Calvert County residents during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Originally constructed circa 1875 and enlarged circa 1890, the historic dwelling served as the primary farm residence until the early 1970s. The dwelling is exemplary of late-nineteenth-century farmhouses in Calvert County in its two-story cross-gable form and full-width front porch, as well in its use of late-Victorian-era decorative details such as the turned porch posts, wood fish-scale shingles, and flamboyantly-carved mantelpieces. The associated buildings, including two tobacco barns, a corn crib, stable, and dairy, reflect over a century of continuous tobacco cultivation on the property from the nineteenth century to 2001. Once part of a much larger tract that stretched to the Patuxent River, Springfield has been held by the Grahame family since at least the early nineteenth century. The current owner of the property, Malcolm G. Grahame, Jr., is a direct descendent of Charles Grahame, a notable political and social figure in the colonial history of Calvert County credited with the construction of the eighteenth-century Grahame House in Lower Marlboro.

Located on the northwest side of Briscoe Turn Road in the northern section of Calvert County, Springfield is a late-nineteenth-century farmstead characterized by sloping agricultural fields. The historic house on the site was constructed during three phases and exhibits characteristics of a late-Victorian-era rural vernacular dwelling. The front, or northeast, portion of the building dates to circa 1890 and includes the current primary façade. It is two stories in height, clad in lapped weatherboard with wood diamond-shaped shingles in the gable ends, and a cross-gable roof sheathed in pressed metal shingles. Dating to circa 1875, the middle portion of the building, or ell, extends from the northwest elevation of the circa 1890 addition. The two-story, wood-frame ell is clad in lapped weatherboard and rests on a solid brick-stretcher foundation and has a shallow-pitched gable roof that joins the roof of the circa 1890 addition below its peak. The most recent northwest addition, constructed in 1949, is now in an advanced state of deterioration. Documentary photographs and extant physical evidence indicate that it was one story, wood frame and had a low-pitched gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed, cut rafters.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-207

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	Springfield
other	Grahame Farm

2. Location

street and number	6690 Briscoe Turn Road	not for publication
city, town	Owings	vicinity
county	Calvert	

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name	Malcolm Gordon Grahame and Martha W. Grahame				
street and number	6690 Briscoe Turn Road			telephone	(410) 257-2338
city, town	Owings	state	MD	zip code	20736

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Calvert County Courthouse			tax map and parcel: 10:31		
city, town	Pr. Frederick	liber	JLB45	folio	120

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report
☐ Other

6. Classification

[illegible]

7. Description

Inventory No. CT-207

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Located on the northwest side of Briscoe Turn Road in the northern section of Calvert County, Springfield is a late-19th-century farmstead characterized by sloping agricultural fields. The historic house on the site was constructed during three phases and exhibits characteristics of a late-Victorian-era rural vernacular dwelling. Associated with the house are domestic and agricultural buildings, including an icehouse, a stable and corn crib, and two tobacco barns.

SETTING. Springfield is located west of Southern Maryland Boulevard (Route 4) at 6690 Briscoe Turn Road, in the Chaneyville vicinity. The approximately 128-acre tract is sloping and consists of open agricultural land interspersed with areas of dense vegetation. The historic dwelling in the property sits back from the road and is accessed by a dirt and gravel drive that runs from Briscoe Turn Road past the north side of the historic house and to the modern dwelling on the hill beyond. Between Briscoe Turn Road and the historic dwelling, the drive is sporadically lined with mature cedar trees. Immediately behind the historic house is patch of cleared land used as a large kitchen garden. The land surrounding the house is currently cleared for cattle grazing, and two livestock watering ponds are located in front of the house. The fields adjacent to the historic house are delineated by post-and-wire fences that appear to date to the first half of the 20th century and historic hedge rows and tree lines. Large mature trees are clustered to the immediate east and south of the house.

PRIMARY RESOURCE EXTERIOR. The wood-frame dwelling consists of three principal sections representing at least two independent building campaigns. The front, or northeast, portion of the building dates to circa 1890 and includes the current primary façade. It is two stories in height, clad in lapped weatherboard with wood diamond-shaped shingles in the gable ends, and a cross-gable roof sheathed in pressed metal shingles. This portion of the house has a concrete-block pier foundation, which almost certainly replaced earlier brick piers. The façade is defined by a central gable with diamond-shaped wood shingles in the tympanum and a one-story, full-width, three-bay front porch on modern concrete-block piers. The porch has a half-hipped roof, turned wood posts and decorative scroll-sawn brackets. This porch, partially collapsed at the southwest end, retains some of the wood framework for screening, although the screens are no longer extant. The facade is divided into three regularly-spaced bays. The first story is defined by an entry in the first bay, and 6/6 wood-sash windows in the second and third bays. The second story is defined by 6/6 wood-sash windows in each bay. Windows and doors have narrow, beaded wood surrounds and thick wood sills. Several of the window panes on this elevation are missing and are covered with plywood boards. The entry is defined by a wood door consisting of two tall panels over two short panels. A single, interior-end, square, brick chimney with a corbeled cap rises from the northeast gable. The chimney cap is partially deteriorated. The southwest gable end has partially collapsed and the south corner of the facade is wracked due to water damage from the breach in the roof. The east corner of the roof also shows deterioration from water damage. A wood box cornice runs the perimeter of the roof, and the corners of the elevation are expressed with narrow, unmolded cornerboards.

The southwest elevation of the circa 1890 addition has only one window, located on the second story towards the facade. The window has been completely obscured with a plywood board. The gable tympanum is no longer extant due to the deterioration of the southwest end of the roof. The northwest elevation of the addition projects one bay beyond the southwest elevation of the ell. There is an asymmetrical entry on the first story and a symmetrical window on the second story. The entry features a wracked and deteriorated four-panel wood door like that of that facade. The second-story window is 6/6 wood-sash. This elevation is heavily wracked from extensive water damage due to the breach in the roof. The northeast elevation of the circa 1890 addition features a window at the northwest end of each story. Both windows are 6/6 wood-sash. Finishing details on the secondary elevations of the addition are like those of the facade.

The middle portion of the building, or ell, extends from the northwest elevation of the circa 1890 addition and dates to circa 1875. The two-story, wood-frame ell is clad in lapped weatherboard and rests on a solid brick-stretcher foundation and has a shallow-pitched gable roof that joins the roof of the circa 1890 addition below its peak. The ell is clearly distinguished from the front portion of the house by a vertical beaded wood in-board that disguises the seam. The weatherboard of the ell is newer and slightly

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-207

Name Springfield
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wider than that on the front portion. The northeast elevation of the ell is two bays wide, with two regularly-spaced windows on each story. Windows are 6/6 wood-sash with narrow wood surrounds and thick, projecting sills. As on the facade, some of the glazing panes are missing and the openings are covered with plywood boards. The ell has a projecting eave with a horizontal wood soffit and a box cornice. The north corner is defined with a wood cornerboard. The southwest elevation is a mirror image of the northeast elevation.

The northwest elevation of the ell is almost completely exposed due to the advanced state of deterioration of the 1949 addition. No fenestration is present on this elevation, however, there is a door on the first story on the northeast side of the chimney. The door is wood with five horizontal panels. The northwest gable end is open and features a wood cornice. Dominating the northwest elevation is the massive interior-end brick chimney with a wide, rectangular corbeled stack that rises above the roof. The chimney cap is partially deteriorated. The exposed exterior side of the chimney is flush with the weatherboard to the base of the chimney stack. The vertical seams are disguised by in-boards. Ghost lines of two separate gable roofs represent the original northwest addition and the collapsed 1949 northwest addition. The ghost lines of the original addition show a steeper, narrower gable roof than the 1949 addition, which extended the full width of the ell. The plaster remains on the chimney indicate the original northwest addition was one-and-a-half stories with finished rooms on both floors.

The most recent northwest addition, constructed in 1949, is now in an advanced state of deterioration. Documentary photographs and extant physical evidence indicate that it was one story, wood frame and had a low-pitched gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed, cut rafters. The addition extended the full width of the ell and had a recessed porch on the southwest elevation. The addition had a window and a door on the northeast elevation, a window on the northwest elevation, and a door and a window on the southwest elevation.

PRIMARY RESOURCE INTERIOR. The historic dwelling at Springfield has an unusual first-floor plan due to the three periods of expansion. The front circa 1890 section of the house is two rooms wide, consisting of a stair hall on the southwest, and a wide parlor on the northeast. The ell is accessed through the parlor, which provides entry into a narrow hall flanked by a bathroom on the southwest and a pantry and stair on the northeast. The enclosed stair is located on the east corner of the ell. The narrow hall leads to a large kitchen, which occupies the entire northwest portion of the ell. The kitchen provides access to the 1949 addition, which was one room with a recessed porch flush with the southwest elevation. The second-floor plan is essentially the same with the exception that there is no partition corresponding to the first-floor pantry.

The interior of the house has been altered little since its original construction. The circa 1890 southeast addition features flush, wood strip flooring, plaster walls and plaster ceilings on riven lath throughout. Ceilings on both floors are painted. Walls have been painted or wallpapered. On the first floor, baseboards are defined by quirk, bevel, and ogee molding over a blank frieze, and crown molding consists of a quarter-round over a cavetto. Door and window casements are molded wood exhibiting a pulvinated frieze flanked by three grooves on each side and joined with roundel corner blocks typical of the period. Windows feature an unmolded, two-part apron. Doors are four-panel with two tall panels over two short panels. The entry hall features an open, quarter-turn stair in the west corner. The robust square newel is fluted and the slender turned balusters have square capitals and bases. A molded, grooved stringer panel is present on both flights. In the parlor, a delicate late-Victorian-era mantelpiece features paired consoles extending the full height of the mantel. The flamboyant, scrolled consoles are molded and accented with roundels. The mantel is denticulated below the shelf, and a milled swag ornaments the frieze. A molded picture rail is present in the parlor.

The circa 1875 ell is finished in a utilitarian manner with little ornamentation throughout. One notable exception is the architrave of the entry located between the hall to the kitchen on the first floor, which is unmolded with square corner blocks and a triangular-arch lintel. Also of interest in the ell is the east corner stair, which is separated from the second-floor hall by a short partition composed of flush vertical boards capped by a rail.

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SECONDARY RESOURCES. Located northwest of the house is a small, one-story, wood-frame icehouse with a square footprint dating to the late 19th century. The current owner of the property indicated that he remembered the building being used for cold storage of perishable items. (1) The icehouse is clad in German weatherboard with wood cornerboards and has a pyramidal roof sheathed in v-crimp metal sheets. The entry is located on the southeast elevation and there is a small, square window on both the southwest and northeast elevations. The doors and windows have unmolded wood surrounds. The entry features a vertical board door with short, machine-made, metal, strap hinges. The wood-frame building rests on irregularly-coursed, American-bond, brick-masonry subterranean walls that extend approximately ten feet below the ground. To the north of the house is a well with a square concrete top that appears to date to the second quarter of the 20th century. These are the only known extant historic domestic structures remaining on the site.

The dirt and gravel drive that passes along the northeast elevation of the house leads to two agricultural buildings located northwest of the historic house. The smaller of the two agricultural buildings is a small one-story, wood-frame corn crib, dating to the late-19th century. The corn crib is clad in flush vertical wood boards and has a gable roof sheathed in v-crimp metal. The building features exposed cut rafters and a door of flush horizontal boards in the northeast elevation. West of the corn crib is a one-story, wood-frame stable, which also dates to the late 19th century. It is clad in flush vertical wood boards and has a gable roof sheathed in v-crimp metal. The small barn or stable features exposed cut rafters, two hinged doors and a livestock chute on the southwest elevation.

There is a medium-sized tobacco barn in the fields west of the historic dwelling. The barn features flush vertical board siding, side-hinged air doors, a side-gable roof sheathed in v-crimp metal, and a shed extension on the southeast elevation. The wood framing of the barn is said to be mortise-and-tenon and may indicate that the barn dates to the mid-19th century or earlier. The barn appears to be present in a plat of Springfield from the division of the property in the late 19th century. (2) Another tobacco barn is located at the west corner of Briscoe Turn Road and the private drive leading onto the property. Although a barn is known to have existed on the site since the late 19th century, all extant physical evidence suggests that the barn dates to the early 20th century. The wood-frame tobacco barn is clad in flush vertical wood boards, and has a gable roof sheathed in v-crimp metal, exposed rafters, and wood stays to hold the air doors. The structure of the barn is of milled timber with hanging poles nailed or supported on nailed corbels.

In the early 1970s, a two-story, brick-faced house with a shallow side-gable roof was constructed for Malcolm Jr. and Martha Grahame to serve as the primary residence on the property. This house is located to the northwest of the historic dwelling on a steep incline and is immediately surrounded by a grassy yard. The five-bay facade of the split-level dwelling is defined by a three-bay, shed-roof porch. The house has an exterior-end brick chimney on the southwest elevation.

ENDNOTES

(1) Malcolm Gordon Grahame Jr., interview by Carrie E. Albee, Owings, MD, December 5, 2003.

(2) A redrawn copy of a survey plat of Springfield related to the 1883 equity court case in which the property was divided between Thomas John Grahame and Malcolm R. Grahame is the possession of Malcolm Gordon Grahame Jr., the current property owner. The map shows tobacco barns in the locations of both of the extant tobacco barns on the site.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates 1883

Architect/Builder Unknown

Construction dates c1875, c1890

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT: The property at 6690 Briscoe Turn Road, historically known as Springfield, is significant as an intact agricultural landscape representing the cultivation of tobacco and associated agricultural lifestyle of Calvert County residents during the late 19th and 20th centuries. The dwelling, which served as the primary farm residence until the early 1970s, is exemplary of late-19th-century farmhouses in Calvert County in its two-story cross-gable form and full-width front porch, as well in its use of late-Victorian-era decorative details such as the turned porch posts, wood fish-scale shingles, and flamboyant carved mantelpieces. The associated buildings, including two tobacco barns, a corn crib, stable, and icehouse, reflect over a century of continuous tobacco cultivation on the property from the 19th century to 2001. Once part of a much larger tract which stretched from the Patuxent River, Springfield has been held by the Grahame family since at least the early 19th century. The current owner of the property, Malcolm G. Grahame, Jr., is a direct descendent of Charles Grahame, a notable political and social figure in the colonial history of Calvert County credited with the construction of the 18th-century Grahame House in Lower Marlboro.

HISTORY: The Grahame family, also erroneously identified as Graham or Grahm, has been a significant presence in Calvert County since the second quarter of the 18th century. The first Grahame to arrive in Calvert County was David Grahame. (1) Grahame was born in Scotland to John Grahame and Anne Campbell Grahame who is said to have been the daughter of a Scottish lord. (2) David Grahame married Charlotte Hyde, first cousin of the sixth Lord Baltimore, Frederick Calvert (1731-1771). (3) This connection undoubtedly contributed to his appointment as Surveyor General, one of seven posts in colonial Maryland reporting directly to the Secretary. (4) David's younger brother, Charles Grahame, was also born in Scotland and followed his brother in his appointment as Surveyor General in 1750. (5) The progenitor of the Grahames of Springfield, Charles Grahame (c1721-c1781) settled in the Lower Marlboro area of Calvert County during the mid-18th century. A merchant by profession, Charles Grahame established himself as a wealthy and well-known individual with an active career in colonial politics. (6) In addition to serving as Surveyor General, Grahame served in the Lower House of the Maryland Assembly from 1762 to 1771, participated in the formulation of a bill of rights for the colonies in the 1765 Colonial Convention in New York and in the Provincial Conventions of 1774 and 1776, and represented Calvert County in the Maryland Senate from at least 1777 to 1781. (7)

Grahame amassed extensive land holdings in the first and second election districts including Hardesty's Choice, Hall's Craft, Howard's Branch [or Howard], Black Wall [or Blackwell], and Bell [or Beall]. (8) Hardesty's Choice in the Lower Marlboro vicinity was originally surveyed by Gabriel Berkley for George Hardesty in 1663 and probate records indicate that a house existed on the site by 1732. (9) Charles Grahame is believed to have constructed the one-and-a-half-story brick-masonry dwelling in Lower Marlboro now known as the Grahame House on Hardesty's Choice sometime in the mid-18th century. (10) Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Grahame House is one of the finest examples of colonial architecture in Calvert County and exhibits such notable features as bond-bond brickwork with glazed headers and windows with shallow segmental arches.

Little is known of Grahame's personal life. He married prior to 1754, as indicated by his letter of that year to Samuel Galloway in

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London referencing his purchase of "Canary Seed for his Wifes Goldfinch." (11) He had at least two children, Richard and John Colin. In 1788, John Colin Grahame (d. c1833) married Anne Jennings Johnson (d. 1837), the daughter of notable Maryland politician Thomas Johnson of St. Leonard's in Calvert County. (12) Thomas Johnson (1732-1819) held numerous political offices during the last quarter of the 18th century and is best known as the first elected Governor of Maryland, serving from 1777 to 1779. At their marriage, John Colin and Anne Johnson Grahame received from Thomas Johnson a large tract of land known as Rose Hill in Frederick County, Maryland, on which they built the large manor house of that name between 1789 and 1792. (13) A second daughter of Thomas Johnson, Louisa Catherine, married in 1796 the future sixth President of the United States John Quincy Adams (1767-1848).

Most of Charles Grahame's extensive estate appears to have passed to his widow, Asenath, following his death in the early 1780s. (14) The Calvert County Assessment of 1783 indicates that Asenath Grahame owns two tracts in the first election district, identified as Halls Craft and Howards Branch, and six tracts in the second election district, identified as Black Wall, Bell, Hardesty's Choice, Spittle, Addition to Spittle, and two lots in Lower Marlboro. (15) John Colin Grahame is also shown as holding portions of Halls Crafts and Howards Branch. Seventeen years later in 1800, the federal census shows Asenath Grahame living in All Saints Parish in Calvert County along with two free males, one between 16 and 26 years of age and one between 26 and 45 years of age, and one free female between 16 and 26 years of age. (16) In addition, Asenath Grahame is shown as having 53 slaves in her possession, making her one of the wealthiest individuals, and likely the wealthiest woman, in Calvert County at the time. (17)

Asenath Grahame's death date is unknown, but she is no longer listed as a head of household by the 1810 federal census. (18) By that time, Richard, the son of Charles Grahame, has inherited his portion of the family estate and is listed as a head of household between 26 and 45 years of age, and is living with a single male under 10 years of age. He is shown as having 47 slaves. Richard Grahame (d. c1829) appears to have taken up his father's mercantile business, as he is said to have owned a store in Lower Marlboro. (19) Like his father, Richard Grahame served in the Maryland Assembly during the early 19th century. (20) He married and had several sons, one of whom he named Thomas John, possibly after his brother's respected father-in-law. (21) By 1820, Richard Grahame's household had grown considerably and included 8 free white males and 4 free white females of various ages, as well as 51 slaves and 2 freedmen. (22) Grahame was an Episcopalian and an active member of All Saint's Episcopal Church in Calvert County, where he and many Grahame descendents are buried.

At his death circa 1829, Richard Grahame's lands were divided among his sons. Thomas John Grahame (c1818-1883) received a tract of approximately 300 acres east of Lower Marlboro in the first election district that would come to be known as Springfield. A young man when he inherited Springfield, Thomas John Grahame married Mary Eliza Billingsly (c1832-c1867) circa 1859 and had two sons, Thomas John (c1860-1900) and Malcolm R. (c1862-1946) In 1860, just prior to the birth of his first son, Thomas John Grahame is listed as a planter and a farmer in the census with \$20,000 worth of land and a \$16,000 personal estate. (23) The attribution of the term "planter," generally used to distinguish between gentleman, large-scale farmer and common medium-scale to subsistence farmer, is indicative of Grahame's wealth and class. In the 1860 census, there were 27,696 individuals listed as farmers in the state of Maryland but only 609 planters. By 1870, Grahame was a widower raising two young boys. (24) Loss of the enslaved labor force, damage sustained during the War, and the resulting economic depression throughout the rural agricultural South had reduced the Grahame estate to one-third of its pre-war value. Despite economic hardships, the original portion of the historic dwelling on the site appears to have been built around this time. Oral history indicates that there was a much older house on the site that burned leaving only the brick foundation and chimney standing. The Grahames are said to have built the current two-story ell on the foundations of the older house, incorporating the massive brick chimney. Extant physical evidence, including the methods of construction, weatherboard cladding and interior moldings, dates this portion of the house to around 1875. (25) The house likely served as the principal dwelling for Thomas John Grahame and his sons at Springfield.

Following his death in 1883, Thomas John Grahame's property was divided evenly between his two sons, Thomas John Grahame and Malcolm R. Grahame. (26) The inventory taken of Grahame's estate indicates that Grahame was engaged in the cultivation of

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tobacco and corn, and that he had a variety of livestock on the farm including eight horses, four oxen, forty-three pigs, and twenty-seven sheep, all of which were split down the middle between his two sons. Grahame's inventory also reveals that he had at least two "farm hands," William Jenkins and James Harris, and a cook, Sarah Jenkins. The division of Grahame's lands was more complicated and was eventually settled in Equity Court. Thomas John Grahame (c1860-1900) received the northwest portion of the farm on which the current 19th-century dwelling stands, and his younger brother Malcolm received the southeast portion. The line between the two parcels ran along Briscoe Turn Road, which was then just a dirt farm access road. Both extant tobacco barns on the current Springfield property were present on the land at that time and were documented in a land survey related to the equity court case. (27) The newer of the tobacco barns, located at the corner of Briscoe Turn Road and Grahame Lane, the private drive leading to the house, was originally included in Malcolm's portion of Springfield until 1969 when it was acquired by the current owner of Springfield, Malcolm Gordon Grahame, Jr.. (28)

Thomas John Grahame appears to have married Gertrude Smith, daughter of Dr. John Smith in the third election district, within a few years of receiving his portion of Springfield farm in 1883. (29) Gertrude Smith brought both property and cash to the marriage. (30) Their first child, Thomas John, was born circa 1885 and was followed by Ruth (circa 1890), Malcolm Gordon (circa 1894), and Louise B. (circa 1896). (31) The growth of the Grahame family may have been the impetus for the enlargement of the principle dwelling around 1890. A two-story wood-frame addition oriented facing towards Briscoe Turn Road was constructed onto the east elevation of the existing building. The addition, exhibiting architectural elements fashionable during the late Victorian era, was stylistically more refined and decorative than the earlier portion, which was incorporated into the new design as the ell. The addition consisted of a side-hall plan with two large, heated rooms on each floor that provided the growing family with much needed space. In addition to cultivating tobacco at Springfield, Thomas John Grahame was a whisky taster for the Revenue Department in Baltimore. Grahame died an untimely death in 1900, leaving Gertrude Smith Grahame to raise four young children.

Finding it difficult to sustain her family, Gertrude Smith Grahame (c1862-1942) rented out the farmhouse at Springfield and moved to Baltimore to open a boarding house. In 1910, Gertrude Grahame had five boarders of various ages in her house, including three single men, one widower, and one widow. (32) She had one 24-year-old unmarried female domestic servant. Her eldest son, Thomas John, was employed a job as a clerk in a trust company and would later go into insurance sales. By the mid-1910s, the youngest of Gertrude Grahame's children, Louise, had grown and left the house. Gertrude moved to the Pacific Northwest and became a teacher.

Her younger son, Malcolm Gordon Grahame (c1894-1945) served in the United States Navy during World War I. He was initially stationed in Newport News, Virginia, where he worked as a coal inspector. Following World War I, Malcolm Gordon Grahame, known as Gordon, worked with his brother selling insurance in Baltimore where he met and married Georgette S. Grahame (d. 1963), around 1924. Georgette Grahame's family was involved in the ship-building business in Baltimore. Shortly thereafter in 1925, their first and only child, Malcolm Gordon Grahame, Jr., was born. Gordon and Georgette Grahame moved in the early 1930s to Chicago, where Gordon Grahame worked as a branch manager for an insurance company. Following her divorce from Gordon Grahame circa 1933, Georgette Grahame and her young son moved into her parents' home in St. Petersburg, Florida.

In 1942, Gertrude Smith Grahame died and left Springfield to her younger son, Malcolm Gordon Grahame. (33) At that time the property consisted on approximately 150 acres and was improved by a "two-story frame farmhouse, stable, four tobacco barns and other outhouses." To her eldest daughter Ruth Grahame Duce, she left a property in the third election district of Calvert County known as Smithville Farm, which she inherited from her family, and improved by a "two-story frame house, 2 tobacco barns, corn house and small outbuildings." Gertrude Grahame also left her younger daughter, Louise Grahame Courtney, property in Fair Haven, Anne Arundel County, known as Montrose and improved by a "frame one-story bungalow, containing 3 bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen and bath -- equipped with electric stove, hot water heater and pump."

Upon receiving his inheritance, Gordon Grahame immediately transferred the property into a life trust administered by his brother-

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in-law. (34) At his death, the property was to pass to his son and namesake, Malcolm Gordon Grahame, Jr. (b. 1925). Upon finishing high school at the Florida Military Academy in 1943, the younger Gordon Grahame was drafted and served in the United States Navy for two years. Grahame, Jr. was initially stationed in Jacksonville, Florida, where he was given a special assignment with the Seabees, the construction battalions of the Navy established in 1941, at Camp Perry in Williamsburg, Virginia. (35) Grahame, Jr. was among 325,000 Seabees to serve during World War II. During his tenure with the Seabees, Grahame, Jr. was stationed in California, Pearl Harbor, and Miami. Georgette Grahame had remarried during the war, and following his discharge, Gordon Grahame, Jr. worked on his step-father's farm. He also worked as a fisherman, a carpenter, and in a canning plant.

At his father's death in 1945, the younger Gordon Grahame inherited Springfield in Calvert County. From then until he returned to Calvert County circa 1960, Grahame visited the farm every summer and assisted the tenants with the tobacco crop. In 1949, Grahame replaced the deteriorating rear one-story addition on the west elevation of the dwelling with a similar addition. Prior to World War II, Grahame indicated that the tenants at Springfield were white, while after the War they were African American. In the early 1950s, Grahame met and married Martha W. Grahame. Around 1955, their first son was born followed by twins, a boy and a girl, around 1957. (36) In the early 1960s, Grahame moved his family into his ancestor's house at Springfield farm. When they arrived, the house had no indoor plumbing and only rudimentary electricity. (37) A privy (no longer extant), or outhouse, was located a short distance west of the house. Grahame built a new kitchen, installed modern electricity and added a bathroom on the first floor. Grahame also reoriented the main drive onto the property from its original location approaching the south side of the house to its current location on the north side of the livestock ponds. The Grahame family lived in the house until the construction in the early 1970s of a new house on a hill just north of the original dwelling.

When Grahame moved to Springfield in the early 1960s, there were four tobacco barns on the property. Only one of these barns, the one west of the historic dwelling, remains. In 1969, Grahame purchased the small parcel containing the late-19th-century tobacco barn at the juncture of Briscoe Turn Road and the private drive leading to his house. Grahame cultivated tobacco at Springfield until 1991 when his advancing years and lack of help combined with the declining profitability of the crop led him to retire. He initially grew Maryland tobacco, a high-quality, thin, air-cured tobacco but then switched to a type of tobacco closer to Burley. His daughter, Martha Allison Grahame, and son-in-law continued to raise tobacco on the property until 2001. The cleared farmland at Springfield is now used for raising corn and as pasture for cattle. Malcolm Gordon Grahame, Jr. dug the ponds located between the road and the historic house for the livestock.

ENDNOTES

(1) Charles Francis Stein, *A History of Calvert County, Maryland* (Baltimore: Schneidereith & Sons, 1976), 118.

(2) Stein, 118. Stein indicates that Campbell was the daughter of "the Laird [lord] of Mourie."

(3) Stein, 118. Stein erroneously states that Charlotte Hyde is Frederick Calvert's niece. Charlotte was the daughter of Frederick Calvert's aunt, Jane Calvert (b. 1703) and John Hyde, who married in 1720. Birth and death dates indicated in this document were derived from the various bibliographic sources listed in Section 9.

(4) Stein, 118; and Richard Walsh and William Lloyd Fox, *Maryland: A History, 1632-1974* (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1974), 9.

(5) Stein, 118.

(6) *The Swampoodle Book: A Walk Back Through History - Lower Marlboro, Then and Now* (Lower Marlboro, MD: 1983), 17.

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This source reprints the text of a 1761 letter from Charles Grahame making reference to the receipt of a cargo of diamonds from Africa.

(7) Stein, 118, 265; and The Swampoodle Book, 16-17.

(8) Stein, 118-119; and Calvert County Assessment of 1783 Index, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, MD.

(9) The Swampoodle Book: 11-14. This source indicates that a room-by-room inventory of the house was included in the 1732 probate records of Richard Smith.

(10) Stein, 118-119; and The Swampoodle Book, 11-14. The exact construction date of this house has not been determined. The Swampoodle Book attributed the house to the Richard Smith following his acquisition of the property from the Hardesty heirs around 1720. Stein believes the house to have been built around 1741, although he does not indicate why he believes this to be the case. The house has been altered over the years, including the addition or reconstruction of the dormers, removal of the original door and window frames, windows, and Georgian parlor paneling, the latter having been purchased by the Henry Francis duPont Winterthur Museum in Delaware. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Grahame House, the dwelling is known alternately as Hardesty's Choice, Patuxent Manor, and the Mansion House. See Maryland Historical Trust, "Grahame House," on the World Wide Web at www.marylandhistoricaltrust.net, December 11, 2003.

(11) The Swampoodle Book, 16.

(12) Stein, 265; and Frederick Parks and Recreation, "The History of Rose Hill Manor Park," on the World Wide Web at <http://www.co.frederick.md.us/parks/RoseHill.html>, December 11, 2003.

(13) Frederick Parks and Recreation.

(14) The Swampoodle Book, 16. Stein postulates that Asenath is Charles Grahame's son. The name Asenath, however, is derived from the Old Testament figure of that name, the daughter of Potiphera, the high priest of the Egyptian Temple of On, and wife of Joseph of the court of the Pharaoh. Like other Old Testament names, Asenath was a common name for British and American women during the 17th through the 19th centuries. Asenath Grahame's clear inheritance of Charles Grahame's property in the 1780s is indicated in the Calvert County Assessment of 1783 and the 1800 federal census. The existence of at least two sons strongly suggests that Asenath Grahame is the widow rather than the child of Charles Grahame.

(15) Calvert County Assessment of 1783 Index, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, MD.

(16) United States Federal Census, 1800.

(17) Further evidence of her wealth is shown in Stein's book, which lists Asenath Grahame as possessing 134 ounces of silver in 1782, an amount surpassed by only two men in Calvert County at the time. Similarly, Asenath Grahame was fourth in ownership of horses with 23 horses in 1782. See Stein, 136-137.

(18) United States Federal Census, 1810.

(19) The Swampoodle Book, 17.

(20) Stein, 144.

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- (21) Malcolm Gordon Grahame, Jr., interview conducted by Carrie E. Albee, Owings, MD, December 5, 2003. Unless otherwise indicated, information contained from this point on in the historical narrative was derived from this interview.
- (22) United States Federal Census, 1820.
- (23) United States Federal Census, 1860.
- (24) United States Federal Census, 1870.
- (25) Malcolm Gordon Grahame, Jr. stated that the house burned circa 1887, but the extant physical evidence suggests an earlier date.
- (26) "Personal Property and Estate of Thomas J. Grahame," August 28, 1883, Supplemental Docket 362, Will Records of Calvert County, Calvert County Courthouse, Prince Frederick, MD.
- (27) A redrawn copy of the surveyed plat is in the possession of Malcolm Gordon Grahame, Jr.
- (28) Deed Book JLB 112, Page 218, Land Records of Calvert County, Calvert County Courthouse, Prince Frederick, MD, August 7, 1969.
- (29) United States Federal Census, 1870. Malcolm Gordon Grahame, Jr. indicated that Gertrude Smith was the daughter of Dr. Sparrow Smith of the Smith family for whom Smithville (now Dunkirk) took its name. No such individual could be found in the 1870 census. However, a Dr. John Smith with an 8-year-old daughter named Gertrude is listed in the census. Grahame stated that the Smith family had extensive land holdings in the area including Fairhaven in Dunkirk, which Gertrude eventually inherited.
- (30) Land Records of Calvert County, Liber JS 1, Folio 389; Liber TBT 1, Folio 177; Liber JS 2, Folio 558, Calvert County Courthouse, Prince Frederick, MD.
- (30) United States Federal Census, 1910.
- (31) United States Federal Census, 1910.
- (32) "Real Estate of Gertrude Smith Grahame," July 2, 1942, Supplemental Docket 442, Will Records of Calvert County, Calvert County Courthouse, Prince Frederick, MD.
- (32) Deed Book AAH 47, Page 527, Land Records of Calvert County, Calvert County Courthouse, Prince Frederick, MD, June 25, 1942.
- (33) "Seabees: We Build, We Fight," Homepage of the United States Navy Seabees, on the World Wide Web at <http://www.chinfo.navy.mil/navpalib/factfile/personnel/seabees/seabee1.html>, December 11, 2003.
- (34) Malcolm Gordon and Martha W. Grahame's eldest son, Malcolm Gordon Grahame, III, died in 1977. Their other two children, George Andrew Grahame and Martha Allison Grahame survive.
- (35) Malcolm Gordon Grahame, Jr. stated that this area of Calvert County did not received electricity until 1948.

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Inventory No CT-207

Name Springfield

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 6

CHAIN OF TITLE

August 7, 1969

Land Records of Calvert County

Liber JLB 112, Folio 218

Estep R. Watson et al to Malcolm G. Grahame & Martha W. Grahame

0.26 acres

June 15, 1961

Land Records of Calvert County

Liber JLB 45, Folio 120

Bessie May Wyvill to Malcolm G. Grahame & Martha W. Grahame

140.87 acres

June 15, 1961

Land Records of Calvert County

Liber JLB 45, Folio 118

Malcolm G. Grahame & Martha W. Grahame to Bessie May Wyvill

140.87 acres

June 25, 1942

Land Records of Calvert County

Liber AAH 47, Folio 527

Malcolm G. Grahame & Georgette S. Grahame to Malcolm G. Grahame, Jr.

140.87 acres

July 2, 1942

Will Records of Calvert County

Supplemental Docket 442

Gertrude S. Grahame to Malcolm G. Grahame

150 acres

1884

Equity Court Records of Calvert County

Liber SS 1, Folio 558

Thomas J. Grahame, Sr. to Thomas J. Grahame, Jr.

Records prior to 1882 are no longer extant due to the Calvert County Courthouse fire in that year.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CT-207

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 128.26

Acreage of historical setting 300+

Quadrangle name Lower Marlboro

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Springfield is located at 6690 Briscoe Turn Road in Owings, Calvert County, Maryland. The historic house has been associated with Tax Map 10, Parcel 31 since its construction in the late 19th century. The current deed to the property is found in the land records of Calvert County in the Calvert County Courthouse in Prince Frederick: Liber JLB 45, Folio 120.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carrie E. Albee, Architectural Historian

organization EHT Traceries, Inc.

date 12/5/2003

street and number 1121 5th Street NW

telephone (202) 393-1199

city or town Washington

state DC zip code 20001

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-207

Name Springfield

Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

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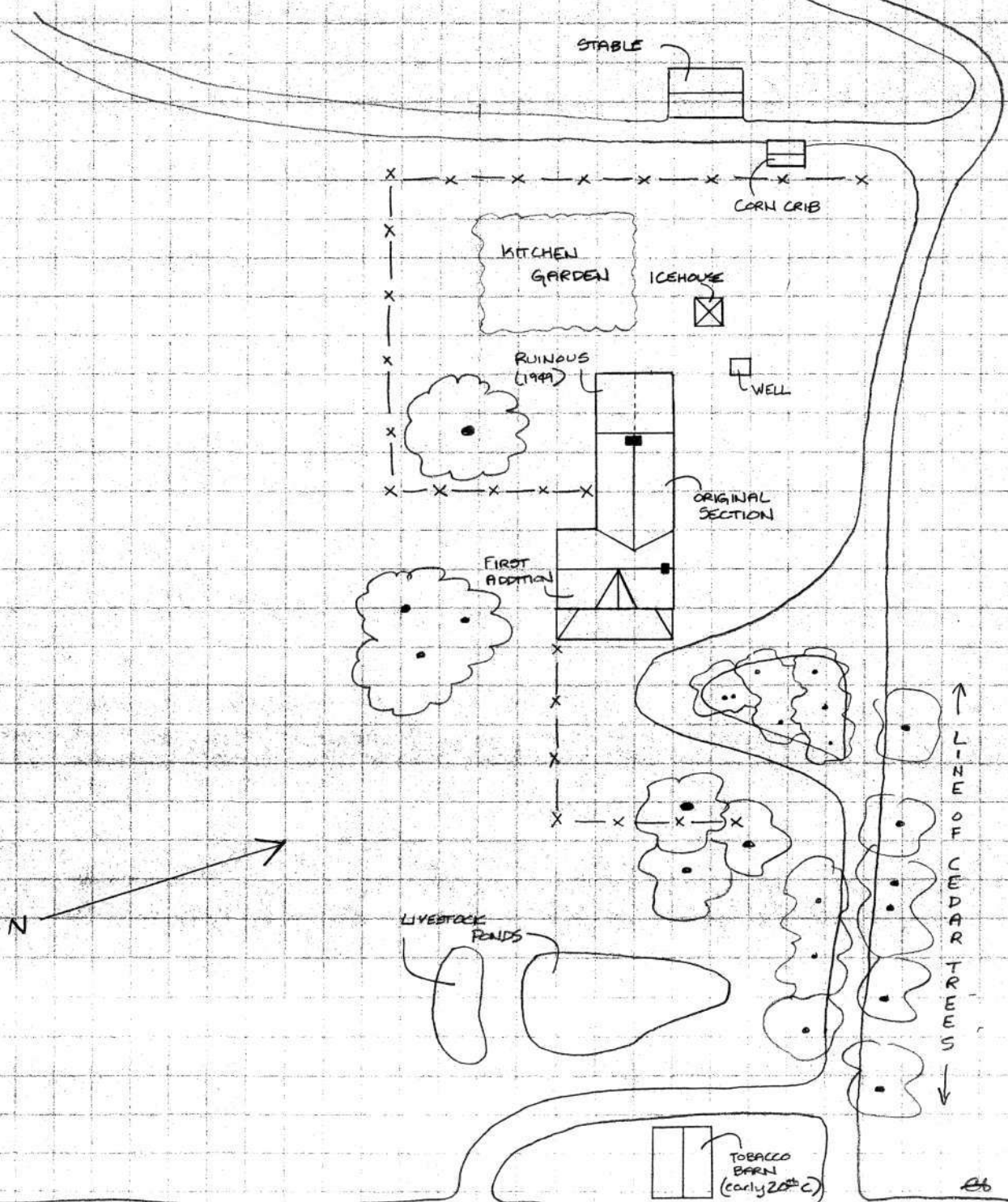
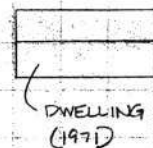
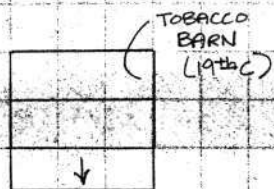
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RESOURCE SKETCH MAP
CT-207 SPRINGFIELD
1640 BRISCOE TURN ROAD
OWINGS, CALVERT COUNTY
DECEMBER 5, 2003



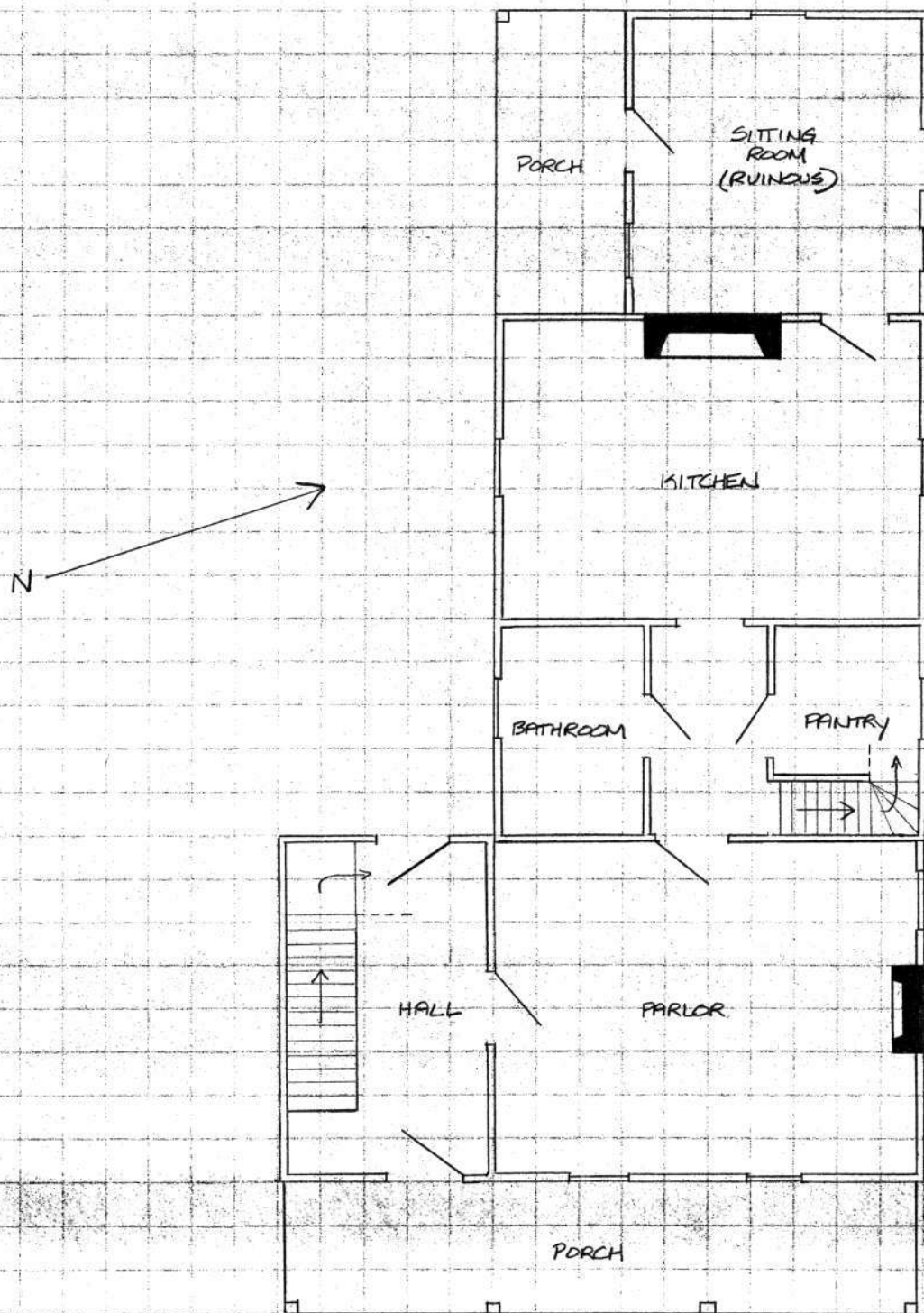
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

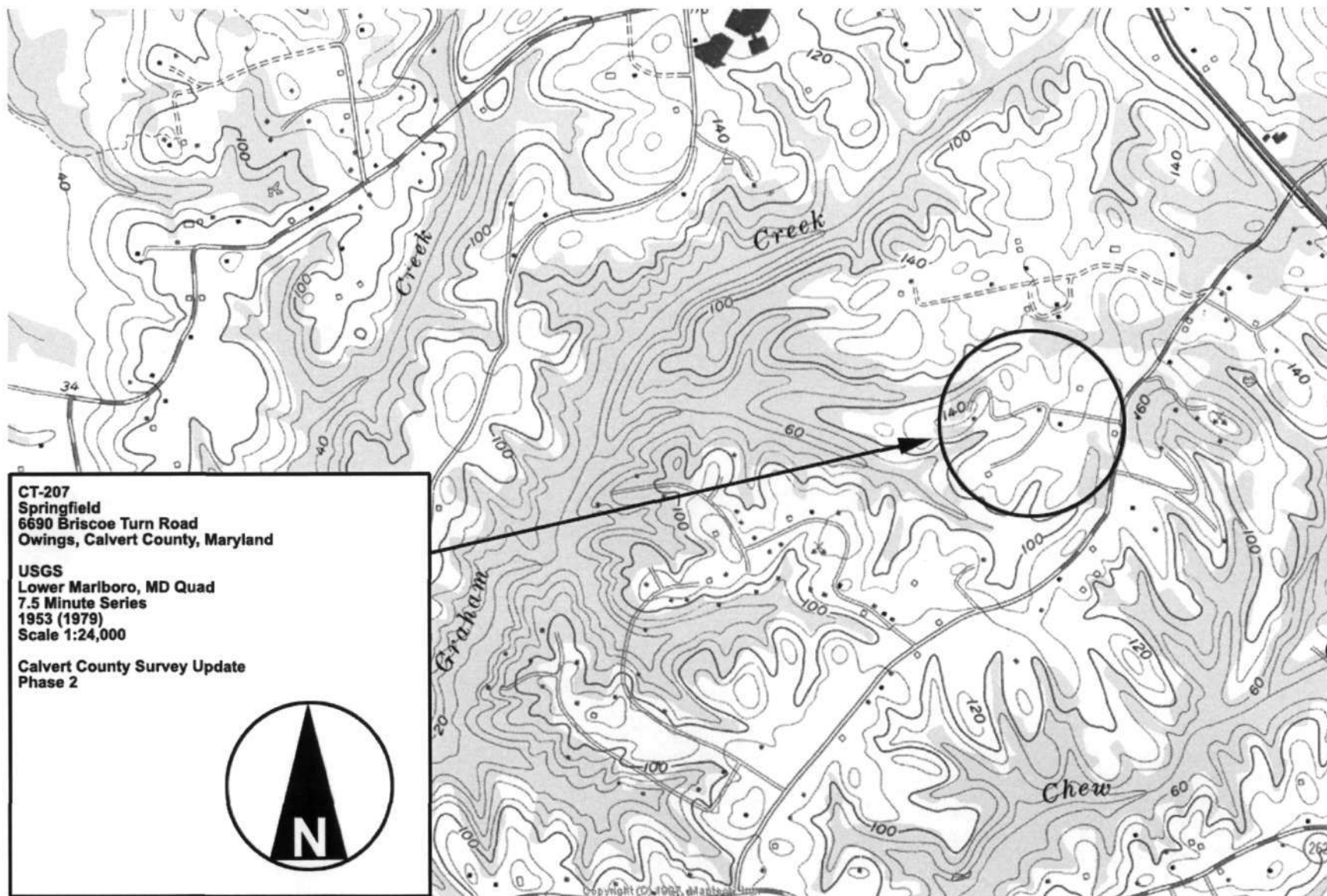
CT-207 SPRINGFIELD

6690 BRISCOE TURN ROAD

OWINGS, CALVERT COUNTY

DECEMBER 5, 2003







CT-207

Springfield, 4690 Briscoe Turn Road

Calvert County, MD

EHT Traceries

December 2003

MD SHRO

Southeast Elevation

1 of 20



CT-207

Springfield, 6690 Briscoe Turn Road

Calvert County, MD

EHT Traceries

December 2003

MD SHPO

View East

2 of 20



CT-207

Springfield, 6690 Briscoe Turn Road

Calvert County, MD

EHT Traceries

December 2003

MD SHPO

View Southeast

3 of 20



CT-207

Springfield, 6690 Briscoe Turn Road
Calvert County, MD

EHT Traceries

December 2003

MD SHPO

View South

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CT-207

Springfield, 0690 Briscoe Turn Road

Calvert County, MD

EHT Traceries

December 2003

MD SHPO

View West

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CT-207

Springfield, 6690 Briscoe Turn Road
Calvert County, MD

EHT Traceries

December 2003

MD SHPO

View West, 1st Floor Front Stair

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Springfield, 6690 Bnscoe turn Road

Calvert County, MD

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View East, 2nd Floor East Chamber

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Springfield, 6690 Briscoe Turn Road

Calvert County, MD

EHT Traceries

December 2003

MD SHPO

Kitchen, view Northwest

8 of 20



CT-207

Springfield, 6690 Briscoe Turn Road
Calvert County, MD

EHT Traceries

December 2003

MD SHPO

View West, 2nd Floor Front Stair

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CT-207

Springfield, 6690 Briscoe Turn Road
Calvert County, MD

EHT Traceries,

December 2003

MD SHPO

View East, 1st Floor Parlor

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CT-207

Springfield, 6690 Briscoe Turn Road

Calvert County, MD

EHT Tracerics

December 2003

MD SHPO

View East, 2nd Floor Rear Stair

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CT-207

Springfield, 6690 Briscoe Turn Road

Calvert County, MD

EHT Traceries

December 2003

MD SHPO

View West, 2nd Floor West Chamber

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CT-207

Springfield, 6690 Briscoe Turn Road
Calvert County, MD

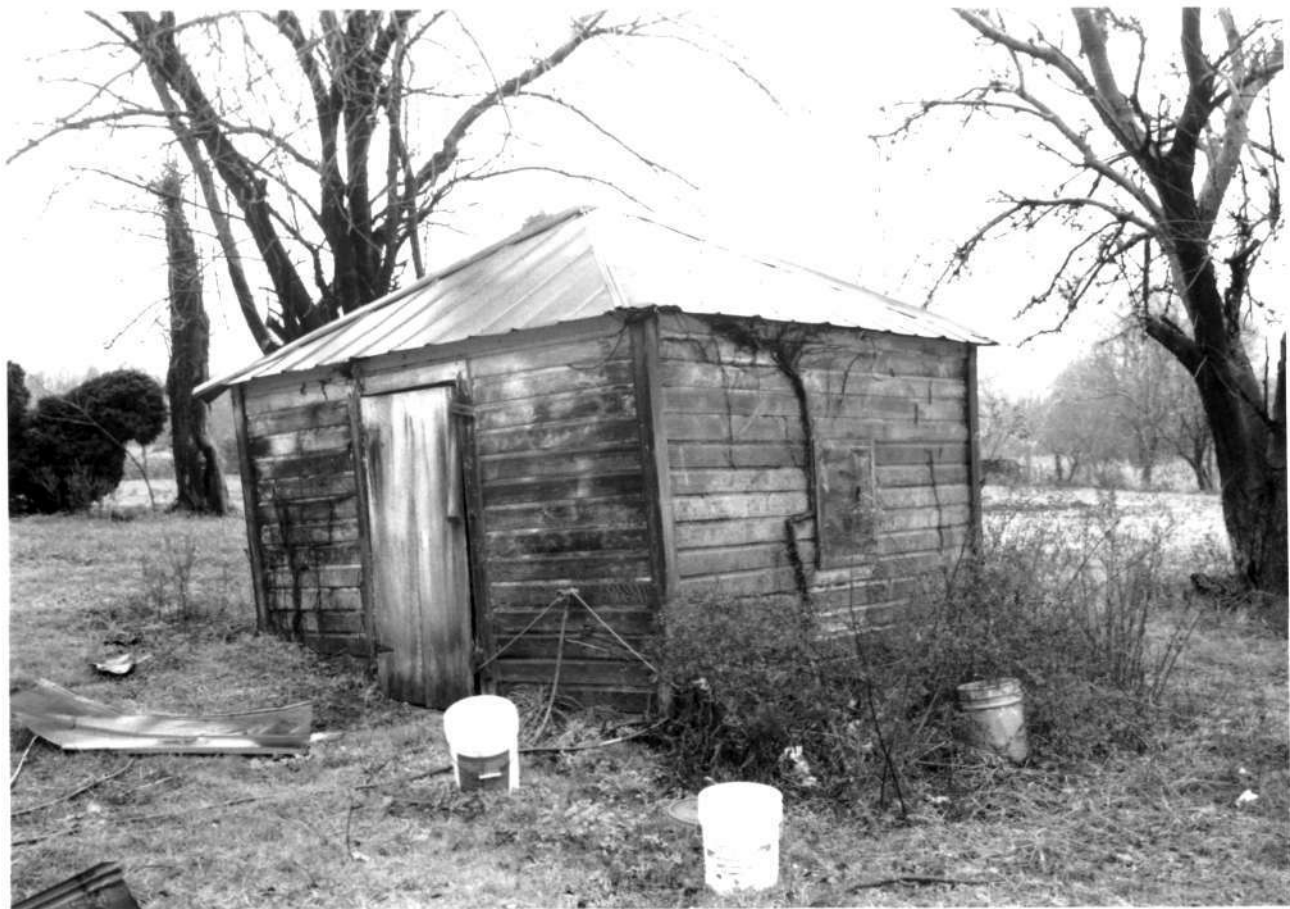
EHT Tracerics

December 2003

MD SHPO

Pond, View West

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CT-207

Springfield, 4690 Briscoe Turn Road
Calvert County, MD

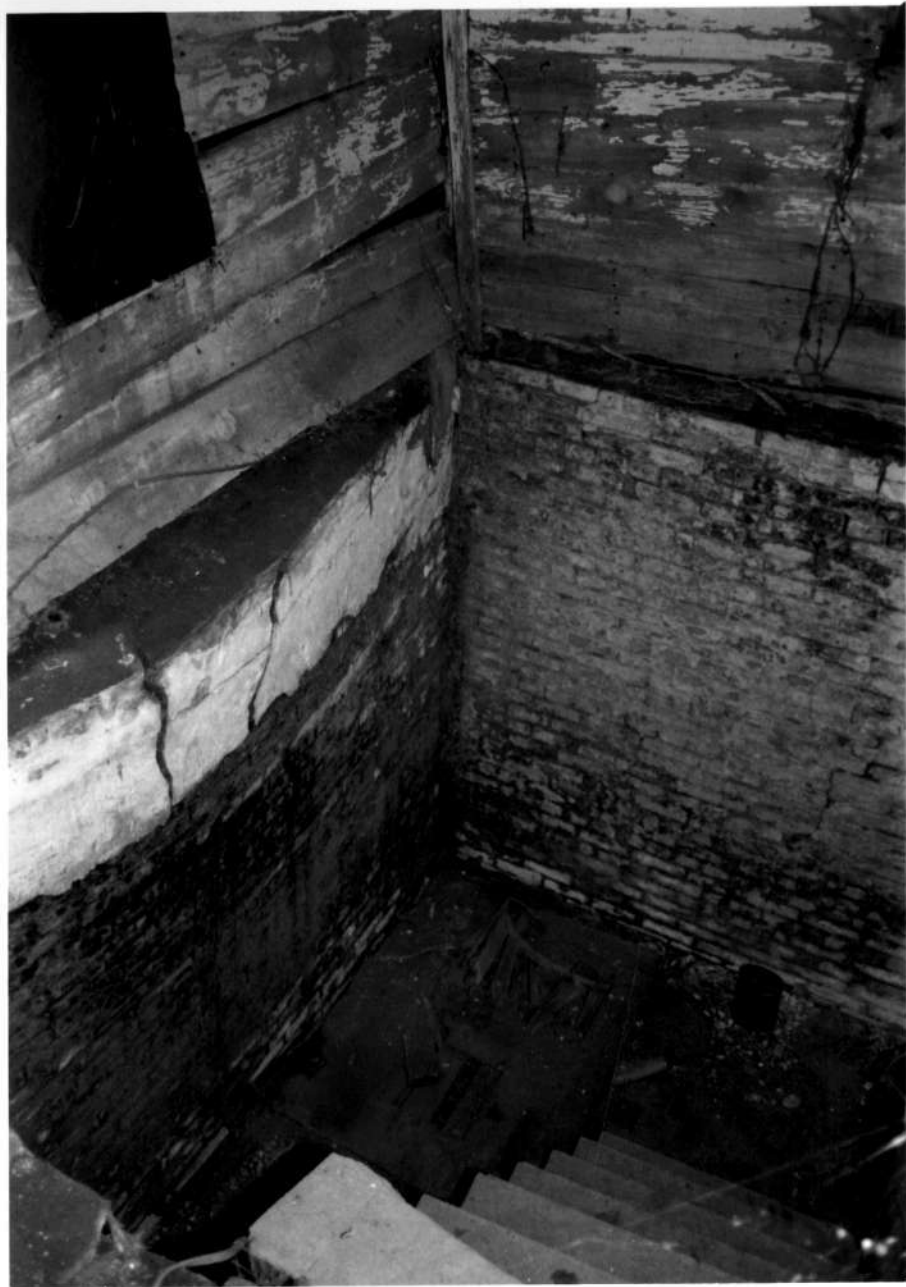
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December 2003

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Ice House, View West

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Springfield, 6690 Briscoe Turn Road
Calvert County, MD

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Ice House, View West
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Springfield, 6690 Briscoe Turn Road
Calvert County, MD

EHT Traceries

December 2003

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Corn Crib, View South

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CT-207

Springfield, 6696 Briscoe Turn Road

Calvert County, MD

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December 2003

MD SHRO

Stable, view North

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CT-207

Springfield, 6690 Briscoe Turn Lane
Calvert County, MD

EHT Traceries

December 2003

MD SHPO

Tobacco Barn, view West

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CT-207

Springfield, 6690 Briscoe Turn Road

Calvert County, MD

ZHT Traceries

December 2003

MD SHPO

Tobacco Barn, view Northeast

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CT-207

Springfield, Leego Briscoe Turn Road

Calvert County, MD

EHT Traceries

December 2003

MD SHPO

Dwelling, view Northwest

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CT-207

GRAHAME FARM, Briscoes Turn Road
Sunderland, Chaneyville Vicinity
Private

The center portion of this three-part frame farmhouse may be the oldest section. A small one-story kitchen adjoins this two-bay-long, two-story section. The main, three-bay by two-bay part runs perpendicular to the center section.